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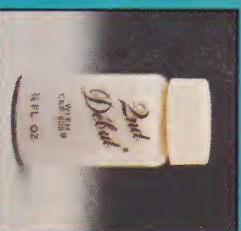
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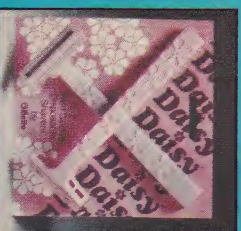
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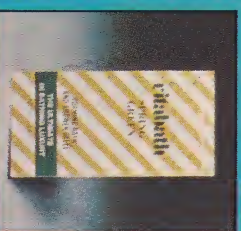
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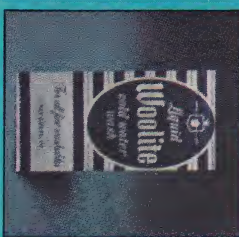
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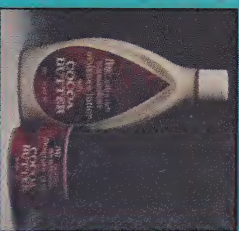
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**13. Pretty Feet®** beautifies feet, elbows, knees, & hands by removing rough dry skin. Leaves skin soft & smooth. .50 oz.



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**For You**  
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Baltimore, Maryland 21203

**A Friend**  
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Please address communications relating to subscriptions to: JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, 902 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.

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JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC (Pub. #288100), published weekly (24 issues) during the school year September through May inclusive except during school holidays and at mid-term. Second class postage paid at Dayton, Ohio. Copyright © 1977 Scholastic Magazines, Inc. All Rights Reserved. Printed in U.S.A. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. U.S. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Student Edition, \$1.95 per school year, \$1.15 per semester for 10 or more subscriptions to same address. For 1-9 subscriptions, \$3.00 each per year. Subscriptions of the Teachers' Edition are sold only with copies of the student edition at \$7.00 per school year. Single copy prices—Regular Issues: Student Edition, 35¢ ea., Teachers' Edition, 70¢ ea. (includes Student Edition). Special Issues so designated: Student Edition, \$1.00 ea., Teachers' Edition, \$1.50 each. Indexed in Subject Index to Children's Magazines, Madison, WI. Available on microfilm through Xerox University Microfilms, Inc., 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Office of Publication, 2280 Arbor Blvd., Dayton, Ohio 45439.

Editorial Offices, JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, 50 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036. Canadian address, Scholastic-TAB Publications, Ltd., Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Postmasters: Send notice of undelivered copies on form 3579 to: JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, 2280 Arbor Blvd., Dayton, OH 45439.

Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation of JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC (As required by Act of October 23, 1962, Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code.)

Date of Filing: October 1, 1977.

Title of Publication: JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC.

Frequency of Issue: Weekly (24 issues) during the school year September through May inclusive, except during holidays and at mid-term.

Location of Known Office of Publication: 2280 Arbor Blvd., Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio 45439.

Location of the Headquarters of the Publishers: 50 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036.

Publisher: Steven C. Swett; Editor: Lee Baier (both of 50 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036).

Owner: Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 50 West 44th St., New York, NY 10036.

Known Stockholders, Mortgagees and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Per Cent or More of Total Amount of Stock, Mortgages, or Other Securities: Judith McCracken Clark, Janet Oliver DeCamp, Florence R. Ford, Fred H. Gowen, Margaret Hauser, Donald E. Layman, Jack K. Lippert, G. Herbert McCracken, George H. McCracken, Jr., Mary Sue Robinson Morrill, George Sturges Oliver II, Henry William Oliver, John Bennett Oliver, Barbara Ann Robinson, Maurice R. Robinson, M. Richard Robinson, Jr., William W. Robinson, Margaretta Oliver Schroeder, Estate of John P. Spaulding (all of 50 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036); Bayco, c/o First Pennsylvania Bank, N.A., P.O. Box 8786, Philadelphia, PA 19101; Cede & Co., c/o The Depository Trust Company, Box 5985, Church St. Sta., New York, NY 10049; Linkins & Co., c/o Security Trust Co., 700 Brickell Ave., Miami, FL 33131; John Hancock Insurance Company, 200 Berkeley St., Boston, MA 02116; Prudential Insurance Co., 213 Washington St., Box 594, Newark, NJ 07101.

During Preceding 12 Months Average Number of Copies: Printed each issue, 1,046,899; Paid Circulation, 981,206; Free Distribution, 59,450; Total Number of Copies Distributed, 1,040,656; Office Use, etc., 6,243; Total, 1,046,899.

For Single Issue Nearest to Filing Date: Number of Copies Printed, 1,024,000; Paid Circulation, 1,022,000; Samples, 1,000; Number of Copies Distributed, 1,023,000; Office Use, etc., 1,000; Total, 1,024,000.



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October 20, 1977

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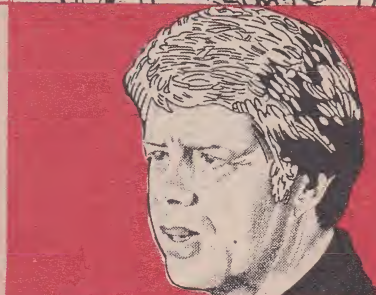
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In our next issue you'll meet Tracy Austin, who tells what it takes to be a winner. Plus: **WORLD:** Growing Up Under Communism • **NATION:** Is There Really an Energy Shortage? • **HISTORY:** The Day France Lost North America.

Cover photo: Boeing

Above illus.: Johnson, Miyamoto.

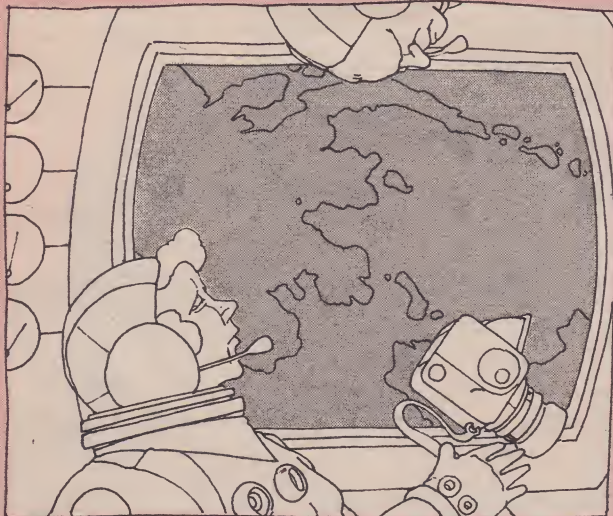


# Worldgame

Got your bags packed? This game will take you around the world. You'll find puzzles, mysteries, and brainteasers—all based on information in this special *Key to Understanding World News* issue. Beware. Some of the questions are a bit t-r-i-c-k-y. Answers are in your teacher's edition.

## TALL TALES

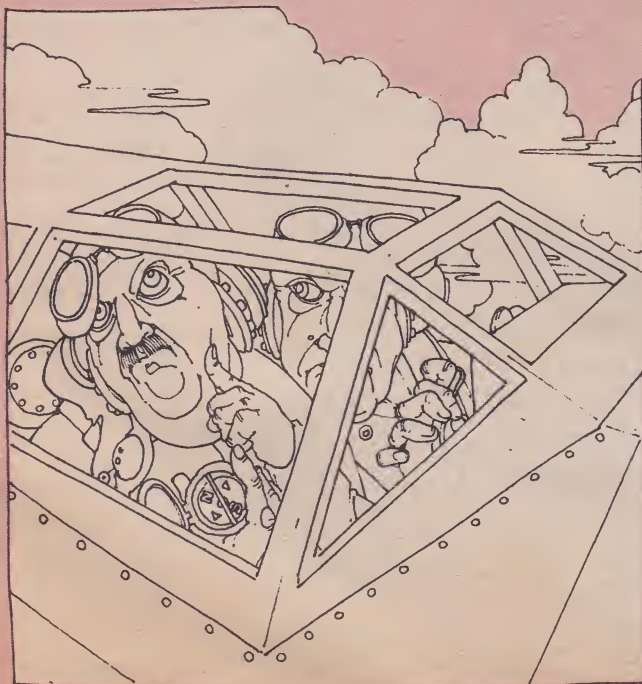
1. The first U.S. woman astronaut is in orbit around the Earth. She looks out the window and sees this. What part of the world is she orbiting over?



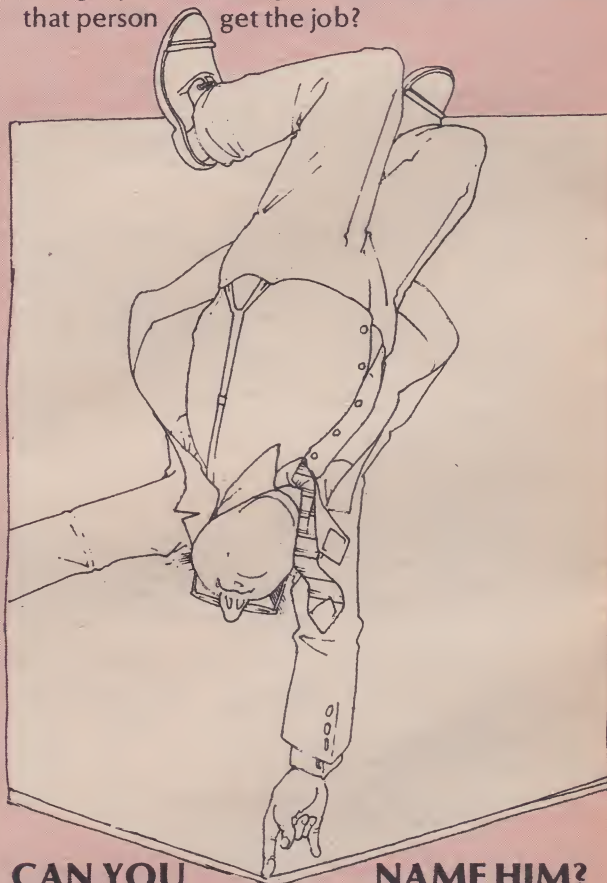
2. An explorer is flying over an uncharted area at the South Pole. He asks his navigator for their position.

"As near as I can make it out, we're at 128 degrees West, 140 degrees South," the navigator replies.

The explorer turns pale with horror. Why? What is there at 128° W and 140° S?



3. A company that does deep-sea exploration has a job open for an experienced diver. The company has jobs at many sites around the world. Each job applicant is asked if he or she would object to working at any of these sites. All but one of the applicants say "No" and let it go at that. But one gets carried away and says, "I love to travel. I've dreamed of working in such places as Paraguay, Austria, Afghanistan, or Zambia." Does that person get the job?



CAN YOU

NAME HIM?

If he could do an award-winning forward walkover, or a back-tucked somersault, he might be better known in the U.S. Actually, he does do a balancing act of his own, trying to keep his country independent of the neighboring Soviet Union. President since 1967, he has developed friendly relations with several non-Communist nations—including the U.S., West Germany, and Israel.

There may be times when he wished he were recognized as quickly as his nation's star girl gymnast. Almost everyone knows her. But can you name this leader—and his country?





## WHERE DID THEY GO?

Susie and Bret went with their family on a trip across the United States. When they returned, a friend asked them where they had been. Susie and Bret got all rattled, and couldn't remember everything. Can you help fill in the blanks?

"Our first stop was Virginia," said Susie. "We visited Williamsburg, Jamestown, and also Virginia's capital. Now what's the name of that city?" \_\_\_\_\_ I just loved Virginia—I enjoy visiting old historic places.

"Not me," piped up Bret. "I liked Disneyworld the best. And the weather was perfect, too. It's no wonder they call Florida the \_\_\_\_\_ State."

"Disneyworld was fun," agreed Susie. "But I loved all those old ante-bellum mansions along the Mississippi. I could just see Scarlett O'Hara coming down the staircase. And you could smell the \_\_\_\_\_ blossoms! You know, it's Mississippi's state flower."

"Susie, Scarlett O'Hara was supposed to have lived in Georgia. Anyway, it was just a movie. When we were in California, we saw where they made many of those old films."

"Yes, wasn't California fun? While we were there, we even got a glimpse of its governor, \_\_\_\_\_. What a job, being governor of a state with all those people. Why, California has more than \_\_\_\_\_ million people. No wonder they need all those freeways!"

## MATCH THEM UP

Can you match the states in column A with the descriptions in column B? Write the **number** of the correct description before the name of the state.

Column A	Column B
_____ Alaska	1. Biggest population
_____ Rhode Island	2. Largest in area
_____ California	3. Governor John Rockefeller
_____ Texas	4. Capital is Denver
_____ West Virginia	5. Smallest in area
_____ Colorado	6. Became state in 1845
_____ Washington	7. Last state to enter union.
_____ Hawaii	8. Governor is Dixy Lee Ray
_____ Delaware	9. First to enter union
_____ Oregon	10. "Beaver State"

## TRUE OR FALSE?

Are the following statements true or false? Write "T" or "F" before the statement. If false, write the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Cape of Good Hope is an article of clothing worn by Superwoman.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. An Elliott Trudeau is the special clothing a woman buys to wear on her honeymoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The International Dateline is a code of behavior agreed upon by teenagers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Tropic of Capricorn is what you answer if you were born on December 15 and someone asks what sign of the zodiac you were born under.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "Surinam?" is what you say when you want to ask someone from South America what their last name (surname) is.

## BRAINTEASER

(For Extra Credit Only) Who is right? And why?

"I live in Alaska, the 49th state. Everyone knows we're the largest state in the union. But do they know that we're also the easternmost state as well? If you want to visit the spot in the U.S. that is farthest east, you'd better come to Alaska."

"I live in Maine, which we natives call 'Down East.' If we were any farther east, in fact, we'd be in a different time zone. Like Canada's Maritime Provinces, our clocks would be set on Atlantic Standard Time. If you want to visit the easternmost spot in the U.S., come to Maine."

### How Did You Do?

Your teacher has the answers. The four questions on page 2 are worth 10 points each. All the rest are worth 3 points for each answer, for a grand total of 100 points. Check your rating:

**50 or less:** Better not go out your front door!  
**50-69:** A Christopher Columbus you'll never be!

**70-79:** Getting Better—but take a guide book when you travel.

**80-89:** You can almost be trusted on your own.

**90-100:** You know your way around.

Extra credit question: If you got it right, and could explain why: **GENIUS.**





# WHO'S WHO Among

## ...in the Americas



**Jimmy Carter**, 53, became the 39th U.S. President in January, 1977, following his victory over Gerald Ford in a cliff-hanger election. Carter is the first President since before the Civil War to be elected from the "Deep South." His tiny hometown of Plains, Georgia, has become a national tourist attraction. The President asked Congress to pass a sweeping

energy program, featuring higher fuel prices and new taxes to reduce U.S. energy consumption. Last spring, Carter sent his wife, Rosalynn, for talks with South American leaders on the issue of human rights. Another goal for Carter is winning Senate approval of a new Panama Canal treaty, which would give Panama control of the canal by the year 2000.

**Fidel Castro** (fee-DELL CASS-troh), 50, has been premier of Cuba since 1959, when he ousted corrupt dictator Fulgencio Batista. Castro turned Cuba into a Communist state. He nationalized industry, seized private lands, imposed government censorship—and greatly increased education and health care for the poor. Although Castro is very popular with

many Cubans, it is estimated that several thousand opponents of his rule are still in Cuban jails. The U.S. broke off ties with Cuba in 1961, but relations have recently begun to improve. Several senators, businessmen, and a U.S. basketball team visited Cuba this year. Castro demands an end to the U.S. trade embargo, however, before resuming full diplomatic relations.



**Jose Lopez Portillo** (ho-SAY lo-PEZ por-TEE-oh), 57, was a lawyer, novelist, university professor, and finance minister before becoming Mexico's 60th president. As candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has controlled Mexico's government for almost 50 years, Lopez won an uncontested election on July 4, 1976. His single term of office runs until

1982. The son of a Mexico City schoolteacher, Lopez is noted for his wide intellectual interests and plain speaking style. As president, Lopez has sought better relations with Mexican and foreign businessmen, and wants to improve ties with the U.S. Lopez was the first foreign head of state to visit President Carter after Carter's inauguration.

**General Ernesto Geisel** (zhay-ZELL), 69, is the fourth president to rule Brazil since the military seized power in 1964. His five-year term of office is due to expire in 1979, and if the military is still in power, it will choose Geisel's successor. Geisel, the son of a poor German immigrant, attended Brazil's national military academy after his sister won the state lottery.

Although he took part in the 1964 coup, Geisel made statements supporting the gradual return of democratic rule. When he became president, Geisel relaxed censorship and ended most political torture. In the last few months, however, Geisel's rule has turned much more authoritarian.



**Pierre Elliott Trudeau** (troo-DOH), 58, became Canada's prime minister in 1968, and is now serving his third term in office. The son of a millionaire, Trudeau was a sports-loving bachelor when he became prime minister. In 1971, he married 21-year-old Margaret Sinclair. The couple, who have three sons, recently separated. Trudeau's political life, however, has im-

proved in past months. Although he is French-Canadian, Trudeau has spoken out strongly against the Quebec leaders who want that province to become a separate French-speaking nation. Polls indicate that Trudeau has gained in popularity as a result, and many observers believe Trudeau has a good chance of winning a fourth term of office.



# World Leaders

## ...in Europe

**Leonid Brezhnev** (lay-oh-NEED BREZH-neff), 70, has been general secretary of the Soviet Union's Communist party since 1964. This past June he also became president of the Soviet Union. Brezhnev is the first Soviet leader who did not personally take part in the 1917 Revolution in which the Communists seized power. Brezhnev, the son of a Ukrainian steelmaker,

studied engineering but spent most of his adult life as a Communist party administrator. Under Brezhnev, the Soviet Union continues to take a hard line on dissidents. He is considered a tough negotiator by U.S. leaders. Many Western observers believe Brezhnev is suffering from serious health problems, including heart disease.



**James Callaghan** (CAL-a-han), 65, became prime minister of the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland in April, 1976. As leader of the Labour party, Callaghan has had a difficult term of office. The Labour party does not have a majority of seats in Parliament, and Callaghan has had to form an informal partnership with the 13-seat Liberal party in order

to stay in power. "Big Jim," as he is called, went to work as a young man to support his widowed mother and never went to college. Callaghan is regarded as an excellent politician. As prime minister, he faces continuing, serious problems of inflation, union wage demands, and strife in Northern Ireland.

**Nicolae Ceausescu** (ni-ko-lay chow-SHESS-ku), 59, became the president of Romania in 1967, two years after he assumed leadership of the Romanian Communist party. Under Ceausescu's leadership, Romania has continued to be a strictly-run Communist country. Ceausescu, the son of a shoemaker, received an elementary school education and joined the

Communist party when he was 15. He is considered a shrewd leader who performs a "brilliant balancing act" with the Soviet Union. Although Romania's domestic policies are similar to those of the Soviet Union, Ceausescu has developed friendly ties with West Germany, Israel, and the U.S., and has often publicly disagreed with Soviet foreign policy.



**Valéry Giscard d'Estaing** (val-ah-REY ZHISS-kar des-TAN), 51, was elected to a seven-year term as France's president in 1974. Before becoming president, Giscard served as minister of finance, and was known as a "financial wizard." Giscard comes from a wealthy family, and is married to the daughter of aristocrats. Yet as president, Giscard has done away

with some of the office's pomp and ceremony. Although Giscard's term of office expires in 1981, parliamentary elections are scheduled for next March. France's economy continues to be troubled by high unemployment and inflation. Giscard's party faces a strong challenge from a coalition of Socialists and Communists in next year's elections.

**Helmut Schmidt** (shmitt), 58, has been prime minister of West Germany since 1974. Schmidt served in the Bundestag (the lower house of Parliament) almost continuously from 1953 until 1969, when he was appointed defense minister, and later, finance minister. Like most of his age group, Schmidt was a member of Hitler's Youth and Labor Corps, and served in the Ger-

man army during World War II (1939-45). Schmidt has continued West Germany's close ties with the U.S., and is a solid backer of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). He has criticized President Carter, however, for his public campaign for human rights—which Schmidt believes is less effective than quiet diplomacy.





# WHO'S WHO Among

## ...in the Middle East, Africa



**Hafez al-Assad** (hah-FEZ ahl-ah-SAHHD), 49, has been president of Syria since 1970. Trained as a pilot, Assad served as head of the air force and defense minister before becoming president. Under Assad's rule, Syria has assumed an important role in the Middle East. It sent troops into Lebanon during that country's civil war, and helped negotiate last year's truce. In deal-

ing with Israel, Assad opposes "piece-by-piece" diplomacy. Instead he wants Syria, Egypt, Jordan, and Palestinian groups to work out a single, complete settlement with Israel. Assad agrees with other Arab leaders that Israel must give back all the territory it occupied after the 1967 war, and that Palestinians should be given their own state.

**Menahem Begin** (me-NA-hem BAY-gin), 64, led his opposition party to a surprise victory in Israel's parliamentary elections this May. Born in Poland, Begin escaped the Nazis but spent time in a Siberian labor camp before coming to British-ruled Palestine in 1942. There he became head of the Irgun, an underground movement that used violence in its fight

against the British. Because of this, Britain once offered a \$40,000 reward for Begin's capture. As prime minister, Begin is widely regarded as a "hawk." In a recent visit to the U.S., however, Begin expressed Israel's willingness to negotiate with any Arab nation, though not with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

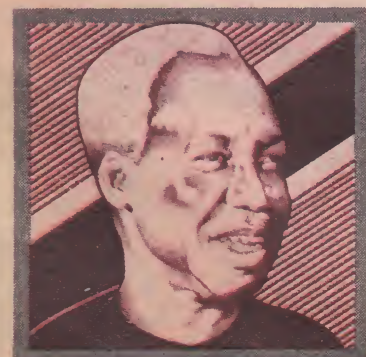


**Anwar el-Sadat** (ah-WAHR ehl-sah-DAHT), 58, is president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Almost unknown when he took over after the death of President Nasser in 1970, Sadat has become one of the most influential leaders in the Arab world. The son of a poor government official, Sadat became a military officer and helped overthrow the corrupt government of

King Farouk in 1952; then served as vice president under Nasser. As president, Sadat launched a surprise attack on Israel in October, 1973, opened up Egypt's economy to foreign investments, and greatly improved ties with the U.S. Many Egyptians still live in poverty, however, and there have been reports of growing discontent with Sadat's rule.

**Kenneth Kaunda**, 53, has been president of Zambia since it became independent in 1964. Zambia, a land-locked country, gets 90% of its income from copper. The country has suffered from the recent drop in copper prices. Because of Zambia's serious economic and political troubles, Kaunda assumed emergency powers in 1976. Kaunda, the son of African

missionaries, struggled for many years to settle differences between black Africa and the white minority-ruled countries of Rhodesia and South Africa. He set up a historic meeting between black and white Rhodesian leaders in 1976, but Kaunda's efforts at negotiation failed. This May, Zambia declared war on Rhodesia.



**Julius Nyerere** (ny-uh-REY-ray), 55, president of Tanzania since 1964, is considered by many to be Africa's most respected leader. He has worked to establish a democratic society based on the equality of all citizens. As part of his program of "African socialism," started in 1967, millions of Tanzanians were moved to villages so that government health and educa-

tion services could be provided for them. However, Tanzania is still one of the world's poorest countries, heavily dependent on foreign aid. Like Kenneth Kaunda, Nyerere is regarded as an important "bridge" between black Africa and the white minority-ruled areas to the south.



# World Leaders

## ...and in Asia

**Ian Douglas Smith**, 58, prime minister of Rhodesia since 1964, was overwhelmingly elected by white voters to another term of office this September. Rhodesia, with 220,000 whites and six million blacks, is ruled by its white minority. In 1965, Smith declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain rather than agree to black majority rule. For 12 years, Rhodesia has faced

economic sanctions and world disapproval. In the past year, black guerrilla groups have been waging war against the government, and Smith has now come to agree—in principle—that black majority rule is inevitable. If Smith agrees to British-U.S. proposals, Rhodesia will come under temporary British rule until the transition to majority black rule is completed.



**Morarji Desai** (mo-AHR-jee dih-SIGH), 81, toppled Indira Gandhi from power in India's parliamentary elections this past March. The new prime minister immediately lifted the "state of emergency" proclaimed by Mrs. Gandhi in 1975. Desai sees himself as a disciple of a different Gandhi—Mohandas K. Gandhi, the founder of free India. Back in 1930, Desai

quit his civil service job to join Gandhi's non-violent struggle for Indian independence, and was imprisoned several times for his activities. Desai is known as a deeply religious man, who eats mostly fruits and nuts, and often fasts. Most Indians admire Desai's strong principles—but some fear he is too rigid for the tough job he now has.

**John Malcolm Fraser**, 46, was elected Australia's prime minister in December, 1975, after one of the most bitter political campaigns in that nation's history. Fraser, who has been in politics since 1955, comes from a political family. His ancestors fled Scotland after a rebellion in 1795, and his grandfather was a member of the Australian Senate. Although Fraser heads

the Liberal party, he is considered a political conservative. As prime minister, he has cut total government spending while increasing the nation's military budget. Fraser's political style has been described by journalists as "aggressive" and "ruthless," and in appearance, the 6-foot 4-inch prime minister is described as "imposing."



**Takeo Fukuda** (TAH-kee-oh f'koo-dah), 72, replaced Takeo Miki as Japan's prime minister in December, 1976. In his 25 years in politics, Fukuda has served as deputy prime minister, and as minister of agriculture, finance, foreign affairs, and economic planning. Fukuda is regarded as an experienced and wise politician. However, Japan's "Watergate"—the bribery

scandal involving the U.S. Lockheed company and Fukuda's Liberal-Democratic party—continues to remain an issue with Japanese voters. In recent elections, the Liberal-Democrats lost several seats in the Diet, Japan's parliament. Fukuda has pledged to reform his party, which has dominated Japanese politics since 1955.

**Hua Kuo-feng** (wha koo-oh fong), 56, became head of the People's Republic of China following the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976. At the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist party held this past August, Hua was confirmed as party chairman, the title that Mao held. According to many observers, power in China is actually divided among Hua and two other

men: Yen Chien-ying (yeh chen-ying), 79, who is the minister of defense; and Teng Hsiao-ping (dung she-ow ping), 73, who recently became vice-premier. Hua was a close follower of Chairman Mao. However, Hua has hinted that China will pursue more practical, less revolutionary goals than those set down by Mao.





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# HISTORY MYSTERY

Ah, You raise my spirit from its slumber to ask what I remember from those long-ago days? Flashes from my life come back to me. A fine husband I had, and 13 living children. The 14th was born dead. Poor babe, it was no wonder—after what I had been through.

A picture comes to me of sour old men looking down at me from a raised platform. Dressed in black they were, and scowling mightily. What had I done to be standing there on trial? To you, in your time, the reason will seem foolish.

I had opinions of my own, which I voiced. And my ideas were different from those of the preachers who ran the town! Those same preachers now sat as both my judges and my jury—if you can imagine such a thing.

What was the charge? They said that I held weekly meetings in my house where I commented upon the preachers' sermons—and disagreed with their interpretations of scripture. Since religion and government were the same, this was seen as sedition\*.

What was worse, I was a woman who held opinions of my own. In my day that was not allowed.

The final error that brought me before this court was that men, as well as women, came to me for counsel and became my followers. Everyone knew, in those days, that a woman was not supposed to teach a man!

They wanted me to admit my guilt. I refused, and tried to debate the issues. But John Winthrop, governor of Massachusetts colony and my judge, put me down by saying he did not intend to debate with a woman. I was found guilty and placed in solitary confinement for three



months. I was then pregnant with my 14th child. Those months passed with unbelievable slowness....

They brought me before them again, believing that my spirit would be broken. Ah, it is with fierce pride that I can recall that I did not recant.

My family, my followers, and I were exiled to the wilderness. The year was 1637. We established a colony in what is now Rhode Island. After my husband died, I moved on to a place near what is now New York City. Ah, but the memory causes me distress. It was there that five of my children and I were massacred by unfriendly Indians.

My death made those preacher-judges happy. In sermons they said the stillbirth of my babe and my later unhappy death were God's just punishment. They said those things to keep anyone else from voicing opinions. Ah, it took a long time for freedom of conscience to take hold.

Can you find out—Who am I?

\*Sedition: Encouraging people to resist—or rebel against—lawful authority.



# MAP SECTION - U.S. & World Affairs Annual





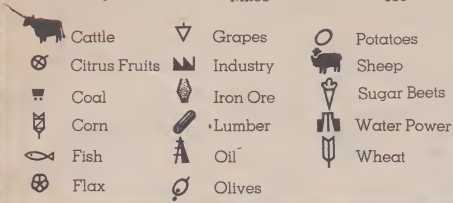
**Aligned with U.S.**





# EUROPE

0 Miles 500



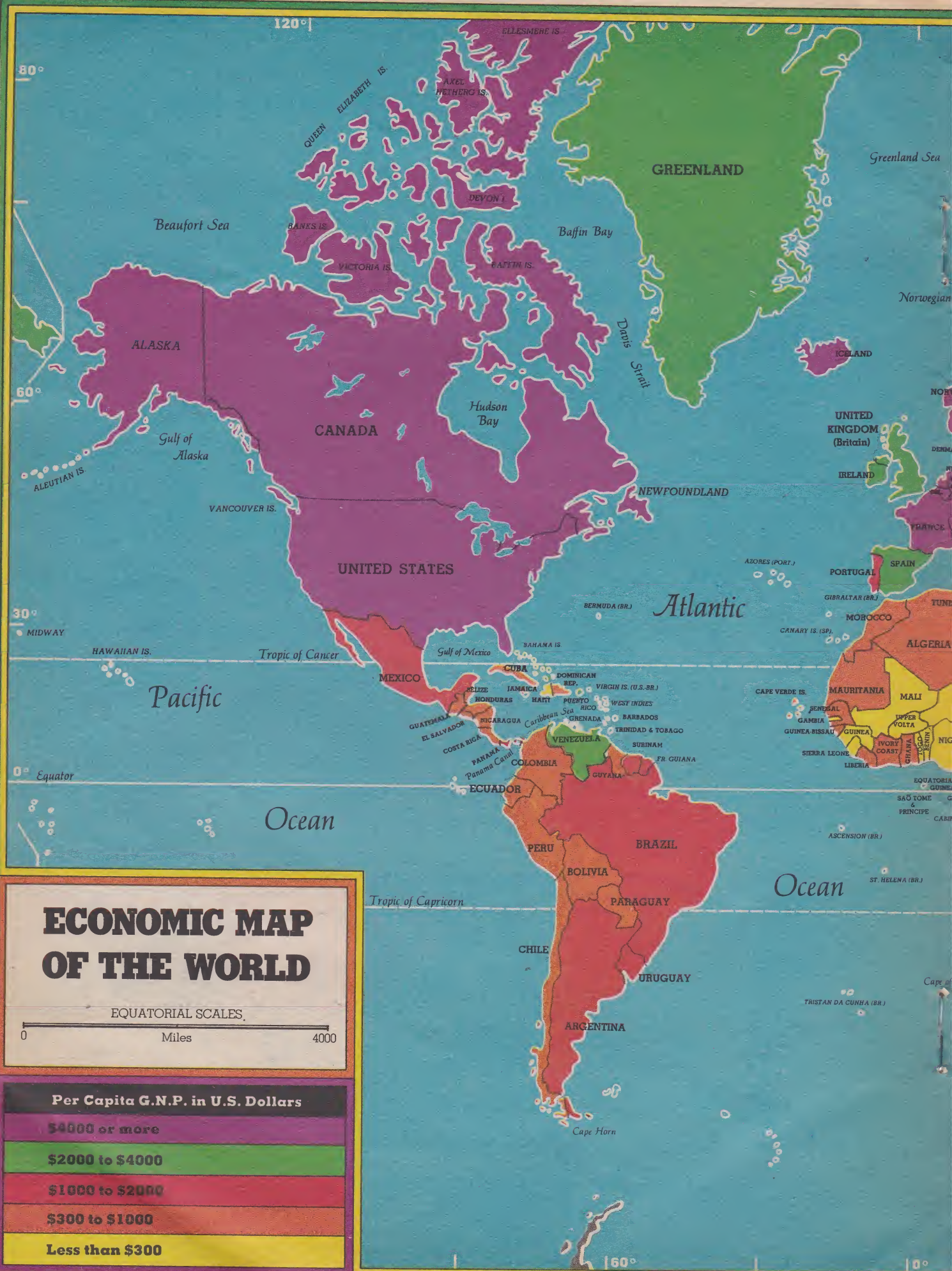
**Communist countries**

**Neutral, unallied or uncertain**

**Aligned with U.S.**



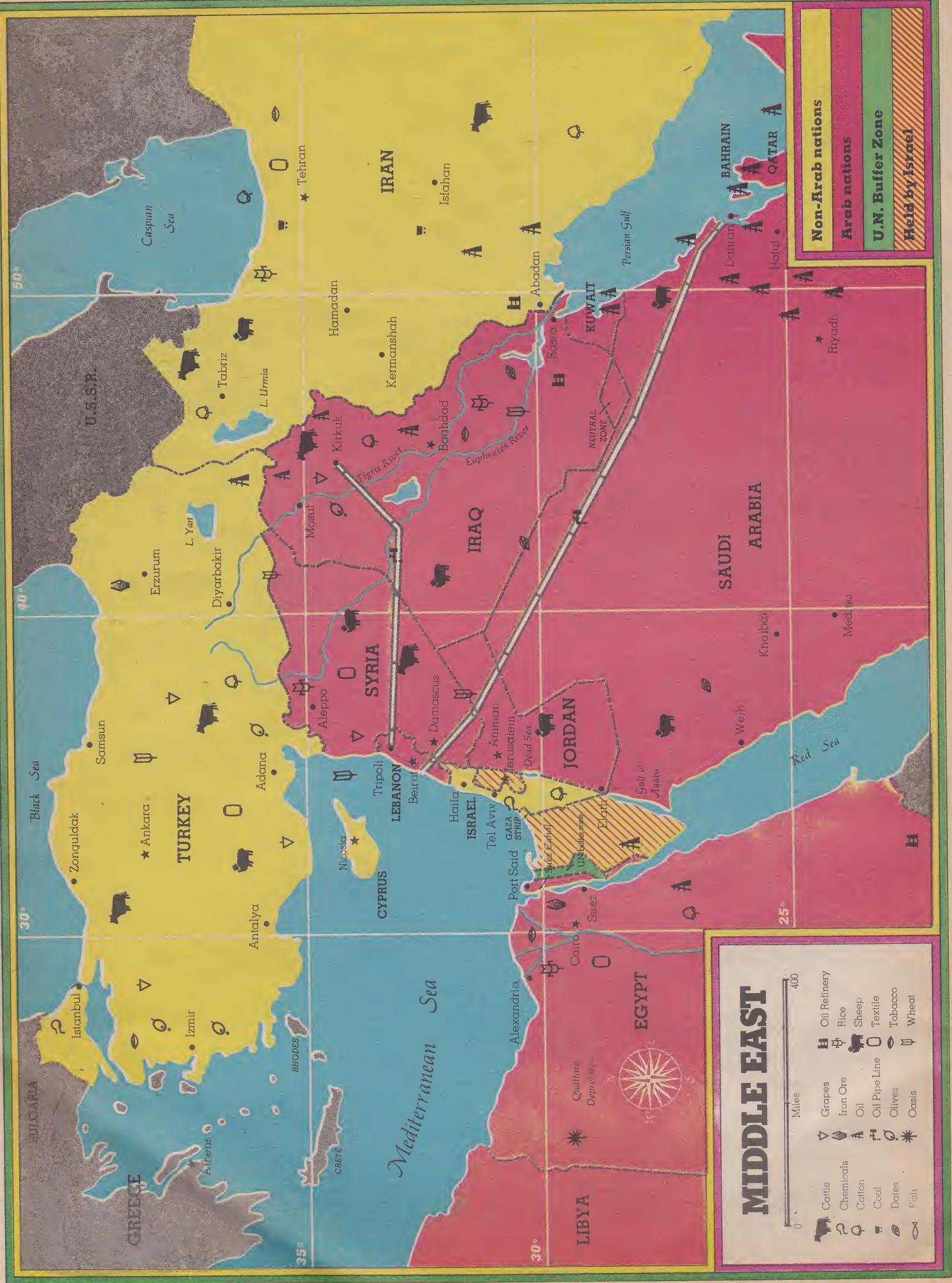














Black Africa

Arab nations

White controlled areas

15°

0°

15°

Atlantic Ocean

U.S.S.R.

45°

30°

15°

15°

15°

15°

30°

## AFRICA

0 Miles 1500

- |        |          |          |
|--------|----------|----------|
| Cattle | Dates    | Palm Oil |
| Coal   | Diamonds | Peanuts  |
| Cocoa  | Fish     | Rice     |
| Coffee | Grapes   | Sheep    |
| Corn   | Iron Ore | Tea      |
| Cotton | Lumber   | Tobacco  |
| Copper | Oil      | Wheat    |

15°

30°

45°

Indian Ocean



U.S. & U.S. territories

Communist countries

Neutral, unallied or uncertain

Aligned with U.S.



## ASIA & SO. PACIFIC

0 Miles 2000





	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. Annual * Rise	Capital	Major Languages	Form of Government and Head	Date of Indep. U.N. Memb.	Literacy Rate (%) Life Expectancy	Per Capita Gross Nat'l Product in U.S. \$
Afghanistan	249,999 20,000,000	2.2	Kabul	Pushtu, Persian	Pres. and Premier Muhammad Daoud	P 1946	8 40	130
Albania	11,100 2,500,000	2.5	Tirana	Albanian	1 party; Communist state, Party 1st Sec'y. Enver Hoxha	1912 1955	70 67	600
Algeria	919,591 17,800,000	3.2	Algiers	Arabic, French	Prés. Col. Houari Boumedienne	1962 1962	15 53	780
* Andorra	175 26,000	1.2	Andorra la Vella	Catalan		P —	NA NA	NA
Angola	481,351 6,300,000	2.3	Luanda	Portuguese, Bantu	1 party; committee rule Pres. Agostinho Neto	1975 Not. ap.	10-15 38	680
Argentina	1,072,157 26,100,000	1.3	Buenos Aires	Spanish	Pol. parties suspended; military gov't.; Pres. Lt. Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla	1816 1945	86 68	1,590
Australia	2,967,909 13,900,000	0.9	Canberra	English	Multi-party parliamentary gov't. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser	1901 1945	98.5 71	5,640
Austria	32,374 7,521,000	0.0	Vienna	German	Multi-party; federal republic; Chancellor Bruno Kreisky	P 1955	98 71	4,720
Bahamas	5,380 200,000	1.4	Nassau	English	Multi-party; parliamentary gov't.; Prime Min. Lynden Pindling	1973 1973	85 66	2,600
Bahrain	231 300,000	3.5	Manama	Arabic	No parties; constl. monarchy; Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al-Khalifa	1971 1972	25 63	2,440
Bangladesh	55,126 83,300,000	2.7	Dacca	Bengali, English	Pol. parties susp.; military rule; Pres. Ziaur Rahman	1972 1974	22 47	110
Barbados	166 200,000	1.1	Bridgetown	English	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. J.M.G. Adams	1966 1966	91 69	1,260
Belgium	11,781 9,900,000	0.0	Brussels	Flemish, French	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. Leo Tindemans	1831 1945	98 71	6,070
Benin (formerly Dahomey)	43,483 3,300,000	2.7	Porto-Novo	French, Fons, Adjas	No pol. parties; military gov't. Lt. Col. Mathieu Kerekou	1960 1960	20 41	140
Bhutan	18,147 1,200,000	2.3	Thimphu	Dzongka, Nepali, others	No pol. parties; absolute monarchy; King Jigme Singhye Wangchuk	P 1971	under 5 44	70
Bolivia	424,163 4,800,000	2.6	La Paz and Sucre	Spanish, Aymara, Quechua	Multi-party; military gov't.; Pres. Gen. Hugo Banzer Suarez	1825 1945	40 47	320
Botswana	231,804 700,000	2.3	Gaborone	English, Tswana, other Bantu Langs.	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Pres. Seretse Khama	1966 1966	20 56	330
Brazil	3,286,473 112,000,000	2.8	Brasilia	Portuguese	2 party; military gov't.; Pres. Gen. Ernesto Geisel	1822 1945	61 61	1,010
Bulgaria	42,729 8,800,000	0.6	Sofia	Bulgarian	Communist state; 1st Sec'y. Todor Zhivkov	1908 1955	95 71	2,040
Burma	261,789 31,800,000	2.4	Rangoon	Burmese, Shan, others	1 party; military gov't.; Pres. U Ne Win	1948 1948	60 50	110
Burundi	10,747 3,900,000	2.1	Bujumbura	Kirundi, French, Swahili	1 party; presidential regime; Pres. Michel Micombero	1962 1962	10 40	100
* Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia)	69,898 8,000,000	2.8	Phnom Penh	Khmer, French, Annamese	1 party; Communist state; 1st Sec'y Kieu Samphan	1953 1955	NA 45	70
Cameroon	183,581 6,700,000	1.8	Yaoundé	French, English, others	1 party; presidential regime; Pres. Ahmadou Ahidjo	1960 1960	10-15 41	270
Canada	3,851,309 23,500,000	0.8	Ottawa	English, French	Multi-party; parliamentary gov't.; Prime Min. Pierre Trudeau	1867 1945	97 73	6,650
* Cape Verde	1,557 300,000	2.0	Praia	Portuguese, Bantu	1 party; const. assembly; Pres. Aristedes Pereira	1975 Not. ap.	NA 50	470
Cent. African Empire	240,534 1,900,000	2.1	Bangui	French, Sangho others	1 party; absolute monarchy Emperor Bokassa I	1960 1960	18 41	230
Chad	495,753 4,200,000	2.0	Ndjamena	French, Arabic, Sara, others	1 party; military gov't.; Gen. Felix Malloum	1960 1960	5-10 38	120
Chile	292,256 11,000,000	1.6	Santiago	Spanish	Pol. activity susp.; military gov't.; Chief of State, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte	1818 1945	84 63	760
China, (Republic of) Taiwan	13,886 16,600,000	1.8	Taipei	Chinese	Multi-party; presidential regime; Premier Chiang Ching-kuo	P Quoted	85 69	890
* China, People's Republic of	3,692,000 850,000,000	1.7	Peking	Chinese	1 party, Communist state; Premier Hua Kuo-feng	P 1971	40-50 62	350
Colombia	439,734 25,200,000	2.5	Bogota	Spanish	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Pres. Alfonso Lopez Michelson	1824 1945	60 61	550
Comoros (Republic of the)	863 300,000	2.5	Moroni	Malagasy, French	1 party; executive council; Prime Minister Sa'id Muhammad Djafar	1975 1975	NA 46	260
Congo, People's Republic of	132,046 1,400,000	2.4	Brazzaville	French, Kongo Baké, M'Bochi	1 party; military gov't.; Prime Min. Joachim Yombi Opango	1960 1960	20 44	500
Costa Rica	19,575 2,100,000	2.4	San José	Spanish	Multi-party; federal republic; Pres. Daniel Oduber Quirós	1821 1945	85 68	910
Cuba	44,218 9,600,000	1.6	Havana	Spanish	1 party; Communist state; Prime Minister Fidel Castro	1902 1945	80 70	800
* Cyprus	3,572 600,000	0.8	Nicosia	Greek, Turkish	Pres. Spiros Kyprianou	1960 1960	82 71	1,180
Czechoslovakia	49,370 15,000,000	0.8	Prague	Czech, Slovak	1 party; Communist state; Party Sec'y. Gustav Husak	1918 1945	99 71	3,710

P: Prior to U.S. independence

Not ap.: Has not applied

NA: Figures not available

—: Not relevant

\*See page 21

WORLD FOOTPRINT



# WORLD IN FOCUS

	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. Annual Rise	Capital	Major Languages	Form of Government and Head	Date of Indep. U.N. Memb.	Literacy Rate (%) Life Expectancy	Per Capita Gross Nat'l Product in U.S. \$
Denmark	16,619 5,100,000	0.4	Copenhagen	Danish	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. Anker Jorgensen	P 1945	99 74	6,920
Djibouti, Rep. of	8,800 220,000	2.1	Djibouti	French, Somali	Multi-party; parl. Govt. Pres. Hassan Gouled Aptidon	1977 1977	NA NA	-
Dominican Rep.	18,816 5,000,000	3.5	Santo Domingo	Spanish	Multi-party; centralized republic; Pres. Joaquin Balaguer	1865 1945	50 58	720
Ecuador	109,482 7,500,000	3.2	Quito	Quechua, Spanish, Jivaroan	Multi-party, military regime; Pres. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara	1830 1945	70 60	550
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	386,100 38,900,000	2.3	Cairo	Arabic	Pres. Anwar el-Sadat	1922 1945	30 52	310
El Salvador	8,260 4,300,000	3.2	San Salvador	Spanish	Multi-party; centralized republic; Pres. Arturo Armando Molina	1821 1945	50 58	450
Equatorial Guinea	10,852 300,000	1.7	Malabo	Spanish, English, Fang	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Francisco Macias Nguema	1968 1968	20 44	320
Ethiopia	471,779 29,400,000	2.5	Addis Ababa	Amharic, others	No pol. parties; military gov't.; Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam	P 1945	5 42	100
Fiji	7,055 600,000	2.2	Suva	English, Fijian, Hindustani	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Kamisese Mara	1970 1970	64 70	920
Finland	130,119 4,800,000	0.5	Helsinki	Finnish, Swedish	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Pres. Urho Kekkonen	1917 1955	99 71	5,100
France	211,207 53,400,000	0.4	Paris	French	Multi-party; centralized republic; Pres. Valery Giscard d'Estaing	P 1945	97 72	5,760
Gabon	103,346 500,000	1.0	Libreville	French, Fang, Omyéne	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Albert Bernard Bongo	1960 1960	12 41	2,240
Gambia	4,005 600,000	2.1	Banjul	English, Mande languages	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Pres. Dawda Kairaba Jawara	1965 1965	10 44	190
Germany, East	41,659 17,000,000	0.3	East Berlin	German	1 party; Communist state; 1st Sec'y. Erich Honecker	1949 1973	99 71	3,430
Germany, West	95,937 61,200,000	-0.2	Bonn	German	Multi-party; federal republic; Chancellor Helmut Schmidt	1949 1973	99 71	6,610
Ghana	91,843 10,400,000	2.7	Accra	English, Twi, Fanti, Ga	No pol. parties, pol. activity suspended; military gov't.; Col. Ignatius Acheampong	1957 1957	25 48	460
Greece	50,944 9,100,000	0.7	Athens	Greek	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Constantinos Caramanlis	1829 1945	82 72	2,360
Grenada	133 100,000	1.9	Saint George's	English	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Eric M. Gairy	1974 1974	NA 63	370
*Guatemala	42,042 6,400,000	3.1	Guatemala City	Spanish, Indian languages	Multi-party; centralized republic; Pres. Kjell Laugerud Gareia	1839 1945	38 53	650
Guinea	94,925 4,700,000	2.4	Conakry	French, Fulani, Mande languages	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Sekou Toure	1958 1958	5-10 41	130
Guinea-Bissau	13,948 500,000	1.5	Madina Do Boé	Portuguese, Crioulo	1 party; presidential regime; Pres. Luis de Almeida Cabral	1974 1974	NA 38	390
Guyana	83,000 800,000	2.4	Georgetown	English	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Forbes Burnham	1966 1966	80 68	560
Haiti	10,714 5,300,000	2.0	Port-au-Prince	French, French Creole	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Jean-Claude Duvalier	1804 1945	10 50	180
Honduras	43,277 3,300,000	3.5	Tegucigalpa	Spanish, Indian languages	2 party; mil. gov't.; Ch. of State Col. Juan Alberto Melgar Castro	1838 1945	45 54	350
Hungary	35,918 10,700,000	0.6	Budapest	Hungarian	1 party; Communist state; 1st Sec'y Janos Kadar	1867 1955	97 70	2,480
Iceland	39,768 200,000	1.4	Reykjavik	Icelandic, Danish	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Geir Hallgrimsson	1944 1946	99 74	5,620
*India	1,261,597 622,700,000	2.1	New Delhi	Hindi; Urdu; English, others	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Morarji Desai	1947 1945	28 50	150
Indonesia	735,865 136,900,000	2.4	Jakarta	Bahasa Indo- nesian; others	No parties; military gov't.; President Gen. Suharto	1949 1950	43 48	180
Iran	636,293 34,800,000	2.8	Teheran	Farsi-Persian, Kurdish	1 party; const. monarchy; Muhammad Reza Shah Pahlavi	P 1945	35 51	1,440
Iraq	167,924 11,800,000	3.2	Baghdad	Arabic, Kurdish	1 party; military gov't.; Pres. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr	1932 1945	20 53	1,280
Ireland (Eire)	27,136 3,200,000	1.1	Dublin	English, Gaelic	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Jack Lynch	1922 1955	99 71	2,420
Israel	7,993 3,600,000	2.1	Jerusalem	Hebrew, Arabic	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Menachem Begin	1948 1949	88 72	3,580
Italy	116,303 56,500,000	0.5	Rome	Italian	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Giulio Andreotti	1861 1955	94 72	2,940
Ivory Coast	127,520 7,000,000	2.5	Abidjan	French, Mande languages	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Felix Houphouet-Boigny	1960 1960	20 44	500
Jamaica	4,411 2,100,000	2.3	Kingston	English	2 party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Michael N. Manley	1962 1962	82 68	1,290
Japan	142,726 114,200,000	1.1	Tokyo	Japanese	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. Takeo Fukuda	P 1956	99 74	4,460
Jordan	37,500 2,900,000	3.3	Amman	Arabic	1 party; const. monarchy; King Hussein	1946 1955	35-40 53	460

P: Prior to U.S. independence

Not ap.: Has not applied

NA: Figures not available

—: Not relevant

\*See page 21



	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. Annual Rise	Capital	Major Languages	Form of Government and Head	Date of Indep. U.N. Mem.	Literacy Rate (%) Life Expectancy	Per Capita Gross Nat'l Product in U.S. \$
Kenya	224,960 14,400,000	3.3	Nairobi	Swahili, Kikuyu, English, others	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Jomo Kenyetta	1963 1963	20-25 50	220
Korea, North (People's Dem. Rep. of)	46,540 16,700,000	2.6	Pyongyang	Korean	1-party; Communist state; Premier Kim Il Sung	1948 Not ap.	90 61	430
Korea, South (Republic of)	38,004 35,900,000	1.7	Seoul	Korean	2 party; pres. regime; Pres. Park Chung Hee	1948 Vetoed	71 65	550
Kuwait	6,880 1,100,000	3.9	Kuwait City	Arabic	No pol. parties; monarchy; Emir Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah	1961 1963	47 69	11,510
Lao People's Republic	91,429 3,500,000	2.2	Vientiane, and Luang-Prabang	Lao, French, others	1 party; Communist state; Prime Min. Kaysone Phoumvihan	1949 1955	19 40	70
Lebanon	4,015 2,800,000	3.0	Beirut	Arabic, French	Multi-party; parliamentary gov't.; Pres. Elias Sarkis	1941 1945	86 64	1,070
Lesotho	11,716 1,100,000	1.9	Maseru	English Sesotho	Multi-party; pres. regime; Prime Min. Leabua Jonathan	1966 1966	40 46	180
Liberia	43,000 1,700,000	2.9	Monrovia	English, African languages	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. William R. Tolbert	1847 1945	22 45	410
Libya	679,358 2,700,000	3.9	Tripoli	Arabic	1 party; military gov't Prem. Col. Muammar el-Quaddafi	1951 1955	27 55	5,080
Liechtenstein	62 22,800	0.9	Vaduz	German	2 party; parl. const. monarchy; Premier Walter Kieber	1866 Obs.	100 NA	5,900
Luxembourg	999 400,000	-0.1	Luxembourg	French, German Luxembourgian	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Premier Gaston Thorn	1867 1945	98 70	6,050
Madagascar	228,000 7,900,000	2.9	Tananarive	French Malagasy	Pol. activity suspended; mil. gov't.; Pres. Didier Ratsiraka	1960 1960	39 44	200
Malawi	45,483 5,300,000	2.4	Zomba	English, Nyanja	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Dr. Kamuzu Banda	1964 1964	15 43	150
Malaysia	128,430 12,600,000	2.8	Kuala Lumpur	Malay, English, Chinese, Dayak	Multi-party; federal system; Prime Min. Abdul Razak Hussein	1963 1957	43 63	720
Maldives Islands	112 100,000	2.7	Malé	Divehi	No pol. parties Pres. Ibrahim Nasir	1965 1965	NA NA	100
Mali	464,000 5,900,000	2.4	Bamako	French, Mande languages	No pol. parties; mil. gov't.; Pres. & Pr. Min. Dom Moussa Traore	1960 1960	5 38	90
Malta	122 300,000	0.9	Valletta	Maltese, English, Italian	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Dom Mintott	1964 1964	83 70	1,220
Mauritania	419,231 1,400,000	2.0	Nouakchott	Arabic, French	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Moktar Ould Daddah	1960 1961	1-5 38	310
Mauritius	720 900,000	1.7	Port Louis	English, French, Creole	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam	1968 1968	59 63	580
* Mexico	785,259 64,400,000	3.5	Mexico City	Spanish, Indian languages	1 party; federal-republic; Pres. Jose Lopez Portillo	1821 1945	76 63	1,190
Monaco	414 acres 25,000	0.0	Monaco	French	1 party; const. monarchy; Prince Rainier III	P Obs.	99 NA	NA
Mongolian Rep.	592,664 1,500,000	3.0	Ulan Bator	Khalkha, Mongolian	1 party; Communist state; Premier Yumjaagiyn Tsendbal	1945 1961	80 61	700
Morocco	172,834 18,300,000	3.2	Rabat	Arabic, French, Spanish, Berber	Pol. activity susp.; const. monarchy; King Hassan II	1956 1956	14 52	470
Mozambique	303,373 9,500,000	2.3	Maputo	Portuguese, Bantu	1 party; committee rule; Pres. Samora Machel	1975 Not ap.	7 44	310
Nauru	8.2 7,000	NA	Uaboe District	Nauruan, English	No pol. parties; parl. gov't.; Pres. Hammer de Roburt	1968 Not ap.	99 NA	6,250
Nepal	54,362 13,200,000	2.3	Katmandu	Nepali, others	No pol. parties; monarchy; King Birendra Bir Bikram	P 1955	5-10 44	110
Netherlands	14,125 13,900,000	0.5	Amsterdam	Dutch	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. Joop M. den Uyl	P 1945	98 74	5,590
New Zealand	103,736 3,200,000	1.0	Wellington	English, Maori	2 party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Robert D. Muldoon	1907 1945	98 72	4,680
* Nicaragua	53,938 2,300,000	3.4	Managua	Spanish	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Anastasio Somoza Debayle	1938 1945	50 53	720
Niger	489,189 4,900,000	2.7	Niamey	French, Hausa	No pol. parties; military gov't.; Pres. Lt. Col. Sani Kountche	1960 1960	5 38	130
Nigeria	356,669 66,600,000	2.7	Lagos	English, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba	No pol. parties; military gov't.; Head of State Gen. O. Abasanjo	1960 1960	25 41	310
Norway	125,181 4,000,000	0.4	Oslo	Norwegian	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. Odvar Nordli	1905 1945	99 74	6,540
Oman	82,000 800,000	3.1	Muscat	Arabic	No pol. parties; absolute monarchy; Sultan Qabus bin Said	P 1971	5-10 47	2,070
Pakistan	310,403 74,500,000	2.9	Islamabad	Urdu, English, others	Military rule Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq	1947 1947	16 51	140
Panama	29,208 1,800,000	2.6	Panama	Spanish, English	No pol. parties; military gov't.; Chief of gov't Omar Torrijos Herrera	1903 1945	78 66	1,060
* Papua-New Guinea	178,260 2,900,000	2.4	Port Moresby	English, Papuan	Parliamentary government; Chief Min. Michael Somare	1975 Not ap.	13.3 48	450
Paraguay	157,047 2,800,000	3.1	Asuncion	Spanish, Guarani	2 party; pres. regime; Pres. Alfredo Stroessner	1811 1945	74 62	570
Peru	496,222 16,600,000	2.9	Lima	Spanish, Quechuan, Aymara	No pol. parties; military gov't.; Pres. Gen. Francisco Morales-Bermudez	1824 1945	61 56	810

P: Prior to U.S. independence

Not ap.: Has not applied

NA: Figures not available

-: Not relevant

\*See page 21

**Supplies  
Food  
In  
World  
Now**



# WORLD IN FOCUS

	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. Annual Rise	Capital	Major Languages	Form of Government and Head	Date of Indep. U.N. Memb.	Literacy Rate (%) Life Expectancy	Per Capita Gross Nat'l Product in U.S. \$
Philippines	115,707 44,300,000	2.7	Quezon City	Tagalog, English, Spanish, others	Multi-party; pres. regime; Pres. Ferdinand Marcos	1946 1945	72 58	370
Poland	120,664 34,700,000	1.0	Warsaw	Polish	1 party; Communist state; 1st Sec'y Edward Giersek	1918/9 1945	98 70	2,910
Portugal	35,510 9,200,000	0.9	Lisbon	Portuguese	Multi-party; parl. gov't; Prime Min. Mario Soares	P 1955	65 69	1,610
Qatar	4,400 100,000	3.1	Doha	Arabic	No pol. parties; monarchy; Emir Khalifa ben Hamad Al-Thani	1971 1971	20 47	8,320
Rhodesia	150,333 6,800,000	3.4	Salisbury	English, Shona, Sindebele	1 party, parl. gov't, white rule; Prime Min. Ian D. Smith	1965 —	26-30 52	540
Romania	91,699 21,700,000	1.1	Bucharest	Romanian	1 party; Communist state; party Sec'y & Pres. Nicolae Ceausescu	1878 1955	99 69	1,300
Rwanda	10,166 4,500,000	2.9	Kigali	Kinyarwanda, French	No pol. parties; mil. gov't.; Pres. & Premier Juvenal Habyarimana	1962 1962	15 41	90
San Marino	24 19,500		San Marino	Italian	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Ruling Council	P Not ap.	100 NA	NA
Sao Tome and Principe	372 100,000	3.4	Sao Tome	Portuguese, Bantu	1 party; Prime Min. Miguel Trovoada	1975 Not ap.	NA 53	570
Saudi Arabia	870,000 7,600,000	2.9	Riyadh	Arabic	No pol. parties; absolute monarchy; King Khalid Abdel Aziz Al Saud	1932 1945	10-15 45	3,010
Senegal	75,750 5,300,000	2.5	Dakar	French, Wolof, Serer	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Leopold Sedar Senghor	1960 1960	5-10 44	370
Seychelles	107 100,000	2.4	Victoria	Creole, English, French	2 party; republic; Pres. France Albert Rene	1976 1976	60 65	520
Sierra Leone	27,699 3,200,000	2.4	Freetown	English, African langs., Creole	2 party; presidential regime; Pres. Siaka Probyn Stevens	1961 1961	10 44	200
Singapore	225 2,300,000	1.3	Singapore	English, Malay, Chinese, Tamil	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Lee Kuan Yew	1965 1965	75 68	2,510
Somalia	246,201 3,400,000	2.6	Mogadishu	Somali, Italian, Arabic	No pol. parties; mil. gov't.; Maj. Gen. Mohammed Siad Barre	1960 1960	5 41	100
South Africa	471,442 26,100,000	2.5	Cape Town, and Pretoria	English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho	2 party; parl. gov't.; white rule; Prime Min. John Vorster	1910 1945	100/35+ 52	1,320
* Spain	194,883 36,500,000	1.0	Madrid	Spanish	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; King Juan Carlos I	P 1955	90 2	2,700
Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon)	25,332 14,100,000	2.0	Colombo	Sinhalese, Tamil, English	Multi-party; parl. gov't. Prime Min. Sirimavo Bandaranaike	1948 1955	70-80 68	150
Sudan	967,500 16,300,000	3.0	Khartoum	Arabic, English, African langs.	1 party; pres. regime; Premier Gaafar al-Nimeiry	1956 1956	10-15 51	290
Surinam	63,251 400,000	3.0	Paramaribo	Taki-Taki, Dutch, Spanish, others	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Henck Arron	1975 Not ap.	48 66	1,180
Swaziland	6,704 500,000	2.7	Mbabane	English siSwati	No pol. parties; absolute monarchy; King Sobhuza II	1968 1968	36 44	470
Sweden	173,654 8,200,000	0.2	Stockholm	Swedish	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. Thorbjörn Fälldin	P 1946	99 75	7,860
Switzerland	15,941 6,200,000	0.4	Bern	German, French, Ital., Romansch	Multi-party; parl. gov't; President Rudolph Gnani	P Obs.	98 73	8,050
Syria	71,500 7,800,000	3.0	Damascus	Arabic, Kurdish, Armenian	Multi-party; pres. regime; Pres. Hafez al-Assad	1944 1956	35 57	660
Tanzania	363,708 16,000,000	2.5	Dar es Salaam	Swahili, English, others	1 party; pres. regime; President Julius Nyerere	1961 1961	15-20 44	170
Thailand	200,148 44,400,000	2.4	Bangkok	Thai, Chinese, English, others	Pol. activity suspended; military gov't; Prime Minister Thanin Kraivichien	P 1946	70 58	350
Togo	21,850 2,300,000	2.7	Lome	French, African languages	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Col. Etienne Eyadema	1960 1960	5-10 41	270
Tonga	269 95,500	3.8	Kuku'alofa	Tongan, English	No pol. parties; const. monarchy; King Taufa'ahau Topou IV	1970 Not ap.	90-95 NA	190
Trinidad-Tobago	1,979 1,000,000	1.8	Port-of-Spain	English, English Creole	2 party, parl. gov't.; Prime Min. Dr. Eric Williams	1962 1962	89 86	1,900
Tunisia	63,170 6,000,000	2.3	Tunis	Arabic, French	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Habib Bourguiba	1956 1956	30 55	760
Turkey	301,380 41,900,000	2.7	Ankara	Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic	Multi-party; parl. gov't.; Premier Bulent Ecevit	P 1945	55 57	860
Uganda	91,134 12,400,000	2.7	Kampala	English, African languages	No pol. parties; mil. pres. regime; Pres. Gen. Idi Amin Dada	1962 1962	20-40 50	250
U.S.S.R.	8,647,172 259,000,000	1.3	Moscow	Russian, other languages	1 party; Communist state; 1st Sec'y Leonid Brezhnev	P 1945	99 67	4,490
United Arab Emirates	32,300 200,000	3.2	Abu Dhabi	Arabic	Federal system, monarchs rule member states; Pres. Zayed bin Sultan al-Nuhayah	1971 1971	25 47	10,480
United Kingdom	94,209 56,000,000	0.1	London	English, Welsh, Gaelic	Multi-party; parl. const. monarchy; Prime Min. James Callaghan	P 1945	99 72	3,840
* United States	3,628,150 216,700,000	0.6	Washington	English	2 party; federal republic; Pres. Jimmy Carter	1776 1945	98 72	7,060
Upper Volta	105,869 6,400,000	2.3	Ouagadougou	French, Mande & Voltaic languages	No parties; pol. activity suspended; mil. gov't.; Prime Min. Sangoule Lamizana	1960 1960	5-10 38	90
Uruguay	68,536 2,800,000	1.1	Montevideo	Spanish	1 party; military gov't.; Pres. Aparicio Mendez	1828 1945	91 70	1,330

P: Prior to U.S. independence

Not ap.: Has not applied

NA: Figures not available

—: Not relevant

\*See page 21



# WORLD IN FOCUS

	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. Annual * Rise	Capital	Major Languages	Form of Government and Head	Date of Indep. U.N. Memb.	Literacy Rate (%) Life Expectancy	Per Capita Gross Nat'l Product in U.S. \$
Vatican City	108.7 acres 1,000	—	Vatican City	Latin, Italian	No parties; papal state; Pope Paul VI	— Obs	100 NA	NA
Venezuela	352,143 12,700,000	3.1	Caracas	Spanish	Multi-party; federal republic; Pres. Carlos Andres Perez	1821 1945	76 65	2,220
Vietnam	127,251 47,300,000	2.1	Hanoi	Annamese, Chinese, French	1 party; Communist state; Premier Pham Van Dong	1954 1977	85 50	160
Western Samoa	1,097 200,000	2.8	Apia	Samoaan, English	No parties; parl. monarchy; Head of state. Malietoa Tanumafili II	1962 —	86 63	320
Yemen Arab Rep.	75,290 5,600,000	2.9	Sana	Arabic	No parties; military gov't.; Col. Abraham al-Hamdi	1918 1947	10 45	210
Yemen People's Dem. Republic	111,074 1,800,000	2.9	Aden	Arabic	1 party; pres. council; Chairman: Salim Rubay'i 'Ali	1967 1967	10 45	240
Yugoslavia	98,766 21,800,000	1.0	Belgrade	Slovene, Macedo- nian, Serbo-Croat	1 party; Communist state; Pres. Josip Broz Tito	1919 1945	80 68	1,480
Zaire (Congo)	905,563 26,300,000	2.5	Kinshasa	French, Swahili, Lingala	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Mobutu Sese Seko	1960 1960	35-40 44	150
Zambia	290,584 5,200,000	3.1	Lusaka	English, Bantu	1 party; pres. regime; Pres. Kenneth David Kaunda	1964 1964	28 46	540

P: Prior to U.S. independence

Not ap.: Has not applied

NA: Figures not available

—: Not relevant

\*See page 21

\*Some countries that are described as one party or two party systems may actually have a number of legal political parties that do not participate much in the governing process. Mexico, for example, has more than five parties, but one of them has governed the nation since 1920. The United States has had (and now has) many political parties, but "two party system" remains the most accurate description of American political organization.

Some countries (e.g., Morocco) have political parties which are little more than historical relics. They play no part in running their countries.

# U.S. IN FOCUS

State	Origin of Name	Nickname	Entered Union	Area (Sq. Mi.) Population **	Capital	Governor	Term (Yrs.)	U.S. Sens.	Reps.
Alabama	From Indian Musshogean Tribe "Alibama"	Cotton or Yellowhammer	1819	51,609 3,652,000	Montgomery	George Wallace, D.	4	2D	4D 3R
Alaska	Russian version of Eskimo word.	Last Frontier	1959	586,400 362,000	Juneau	Jay Hammond, R.	4	1D 1R	1R
Arizona	Spanish version of Indian, "little spring place."	Grand Canyon	1912	113,909 2,820,000	Phoenix	Raul H. Castro, D.	4	1R 1D	2D 2R
Arkansas	French variant of Kansas.	Land of Opportunity	1836	53,104 2,128,000	Little Rock	David Pryor, D.	2	1D 1R	3D 1R
California	Origin uncertain.	Golden	1850	156,693 21,460,000	Sacramento	Edmund G. Brown, D.	4	2D	29D 14R
Colorado	Spanish, "red."	Centennial	1876	104,247 2,552,000	Denver	Richard D. Lamm, D.	4	2D	3D 2R
Connecticut	Indian "Quinnehtukqut," "long river place."	Constitution or Nutmeg	1788	5,009 3,102,000	Hartford	Ella T. Grasso, D.	4	1D 1R	4D 2R
Delaware	Honors Lord de la Warre, 1st gov. of Virginia Co.	Diamond or First	1787	2,057 582,000	Dover	Pierre DuPont, R.	4	1D 1R	1R
Florida	Spanish, "feast of flowers."	Sunshine	1845	56,560 8,568,000	Tallahassee	Reubin Askew, D.	4	2D	10D 5R
Georgia	Honors King George II, Britain.	Empire State of the South	1788	58,876 4,970,000	Atlanta	George Busbee, D.	4	2D	10D
Hawaii	Native word for "homeland."	Aloha	1959	6,424 874,000	Honolulu	G. R. Ariyoshi, D.	4	2D	2D
Idaho	Indian, "light on the mountains."	Gem	1890	83,557 799,000	Boise	John V. Evans, D.	4	1D 1R	2R
Illinois	Indian, "Illiniwek," "river of men."	Prairie	1818	56,400 11,140,000	Springfield	James Thompson, R.	2	1D 1R	12D 12R
Indiana	Word "Indian" plus Greek suffix "a."	Hoosier	1816	36,291 5,310,000	Indianapolis	Otis R. Bowen, R.	4	2D	8D 3R
Iowa	Sioux Indian, "one who puts to sleep."	Hawkeye	1846	56,290 2,883,000	Des Moines	Robert Ray, R.	4	2D	4D 2R

\*\*July 1, 1977, Census Bureau estimates.

R Republican  
D Democrat

Ind. Independent



# U.S. IN FOCUS

State	Origin of Name	Nickname	Entered Union	Area (Sq. Mi.) Population**	Capital	Governor	Term (Yrs.)	U.S. Sens.	Reps.
Kansas	Sioux Indian, "south-wind people."	Sunflower	1861	82,264 2,274,000	Topeka	R. F. Bennett, R.	4	2R	2D 3R
Kentucky	Indian word "kenta," "meadow land."	Bluegrass	1792	40,395 3,440,000	Frankfort	Julian Carroll, D.	4	2D	5D 2R
Louisiana	Honors King Louis XIV, France.	Pelican	1812	48,523 3,815,000	Baton Rouge	Edwin Edwards, D.	4	2D	5D 3R
Maine	Honors ancient French province, "Maine."	Pine Tree	1820	33,215 1,066,000	Augusta	James B. Longley, Ind.	4	2D	2R
Maryland	Honors Queen Henrietta Maria, Britain.	Old Line, Free	1788	10,577 4,114,000	Annapolis	Blair Lee III, D.	4	1D 1R	5D 3R
Massachusetts	Indian "Massadchues-et," "large hill place."	Bay or Colony	1788	8,257 5,850,000	Boston	M. S. Dukakis, D.	4	1D 1R	10D 2R
Michigan	Indian "Michigama," "great water."	Wolverine	1837	58,216 9,194,000	Lansing	William Milliken, R.	4	1D 1R	11D 8R
Minnesota	Sioux Indian, "clouded or milky waters."	Gopher, North Star	1858	84,068 3,946,000	St. Paul	Rudy Perpich, D.	4	2D	5D 3R
Mississippi	Indian, "Father of Waters."	Magnolia	1817	47,716 2,358,000	Jackson	Cliff Finch, D.	4	2D	3D 2R
Missouri	Sioux Indian tribe.	Show-Me	1821	69,686 4,758,000	Jefferson City	Joseph Teasdale, D.	4	1D 1R	8D 2R
Montana	Spanish, "mountain."	Treasure	1889	147,138 758,000	Helena	Thomas L. Judge, D.	4	2D	1D 1R
Nebraska	Omaha Indian, "flat."	Cornhusker or Beef	1867	77,227 1,552,000	Lincoln	J. J. Exon, D.	4	1D 1R	1D 2R
Nevada	Spanish, "snow clad."	Silver, Sagebrush	1864	110,540 608,000	Carson City	Mike O'Callaghan, D.	4	1D 1R	1D
New Hampshire	English county, Hampshire.	Granite	1788	9,304 826,000	Concord	Meldrim Thomson, R.	2	2D	1D 1R
New Jersey	English Channel Island, Jersey.	Garden	1787	7,836 7,314,000	Trenton	Brendan Byrne, D.	4	1D 1R	11D 4R
New Mexico	Indian Aztec war god, "Mexitil."	Land of Enchantment	1912	121,666 1,172,000	Santa Fe	Jerry Apodaca, D.	4	1D 1R	1D 1R
New York	Honors English Duke of York.	Empire	1788	49,576 18,130,000	Albany	Hugh Carey, D.	4	1D 1R	28D 11R
North Carolina	Honors King Charles I, Britain.	Tarheel, Old North	1789	52,712 5,513,000	Raleigh	James Hunt, D.	4	1D 1R	9D 2R
North Dakota	Sioux Indian, "friends."	Sioux or Flickertail	1889	70,665 634,000	Bismarck	Arthur A. Link, D.	4	1D 1R	1R
Ohio	Iroquois Indian, "great."	Buckeye	1803	41,222 10,762,000	Columbus	James A. Rhodes, R.	4	2D	10D 13R
Oklahoma	Choctaw Indian, "red man."	Sooner	1907	69,919 2,742,000	Oklahoma City	David L. Boren, D.	4	2R	5D 1R
Oregon	Indian "Wauregan," "beautiful water."	Beaver	1859	96,981 2,326,000	Salem	Bob Straub, D.	4	2R	4D
Pennsylvania	Honors William Penn.	Keystone	1787	45,333 11,804,000	Harrisburg	Milton J. Shapp, D.	4	2R	17D 8R
Rhode Island	After Isle of Rhodes (for its red clay).	Little Rhody	1790	1,214 920,000	Providence	Joseph Garrahy, D.	2	1D 1R	2D
South Carolina	Honors King Charles I, Britain.	Palmetto	1788	31,055 2,858,000	Columbia	James Edwards, R.	4	1D 1R	5D 1R
South Dakota	Sioux Indian, "friends."	Coyote	1889	77,047 685,000	Pierre	R. F. Kneip, D.	4	2D	2R
Tennessee	Cherokee Indian village "Tanasi."	Volunteer	1796	42,244 4,220,000	Nashville	Ray Blanton, D.	4	1D 1R	5D 3R
Texas	"Tejas" denoted a friendly Indian tribe.	Lone Star	1845	267,339 12,436,000	Austin	Dolph Briscoe, D.	4	1D 1R	22D 2R
Utah	Navajo Indian, "upper" or "higher up."	Beehive	1896	84,910 1,236,000	Salt Lake City	Scott Matheson, D.	4	2R	1D 1R
Vermont	French "vert mont," "green mountain."	Green Mountain	1791	9,609 475,000	Montpelier	Richard Snelling, R.	2	1D 1R	1R
Virginia	Honors "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth I, Britain.	Old Dominion	1788	40,815 5,015,000	Richmond	Mills E. Godwin, R-I	4	1 Ind	4D 6R
Washington	Honors George Washington.	Evergreen	1889	68,192 3,584,000	Olympia	Dixy Lee Ray, D.	4	2D	6D 1R
West Virginia	Honors "Virgin Queen," Elizabeth I, Britain.	Mountain	1863	24,181 1,820,000	Charleston	John Rockefeller, D.	4	2D	4D
Wisconsin	Indian "Ouisconsin," "grassy place."	Badger	1848	56,154 4,645,000	Madison	Martin Schreiber, D.	4	2D	7D 2R
Wyoming	Honors Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania.	Equality	1890	97,914 385,000	Cheyenne	Ed Herschler, D.	4	2R	1D

\*\*July 1, 1977, Census Bureau estimates.

R Republican  
D Democrat

Ind. Independent



# THIS WEEK

Get out the popcorn popper—October 24 begins National Popcorn Week! How about some cider to go with it?

## Special Day

**Monday, Oct. 24**—Veterans Day. This is the last year that Veterans Day will be celebrated in October. Under a law passed last year by Congress, Veterans Day will be observed on Nov. 11, beginning in 1978.

## This Week in History

**Oct. 24, 1945**—Birthday of the United Nations. On this date the necessary number of nations had approved the U.N. charter to make the U.N. a reality.

**Oct. 24, 1901**—Anna Taylor became the first person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

**Oct. 22, 1962**—President Kennedy ordered U.S. air and naval forces to quarantine Cuba. This followed the discovery that Soviet missile bases were being built in Cuba.



## TV Tips

**Wed. Oct. 26**—ABC Afterschool Special: "The Pinballs" (repeat). Story of young people who meet in a foster home and find they do have some control over their own lives. (ABC-TV, 4:30-5:30 ET)

# SOME FUN

## Polished Joke

**Joe:** Once there was a man who drank a gallon of furniture polish.

**Sam:** What happened to him?

**Joe:** He had a great finish.

Walter Machcinski  
Lyndhurst, NJ

## Riddles

**Q:** What do you get if you cross an electric eel and a sponge?

**A:** Shock absorbers.

Joyce Oppeau  
Wentzville, MO

**Q:** What did one elevator say to the other elevator?

**A:** I think I'm coming down with something.

Debbie Boudreau  
Marlboro, MA

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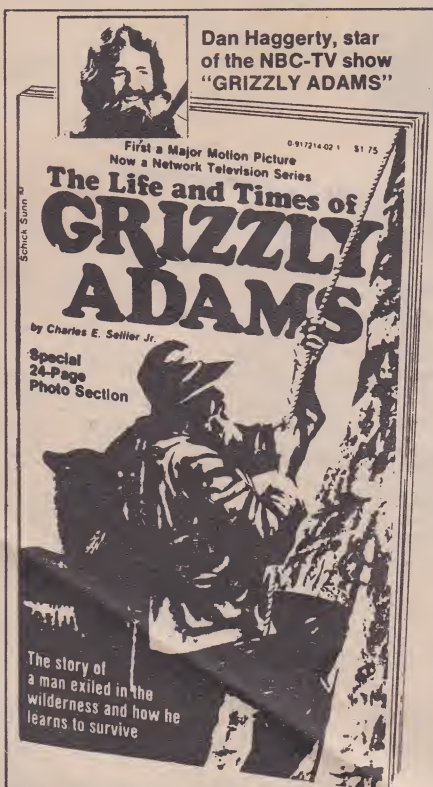
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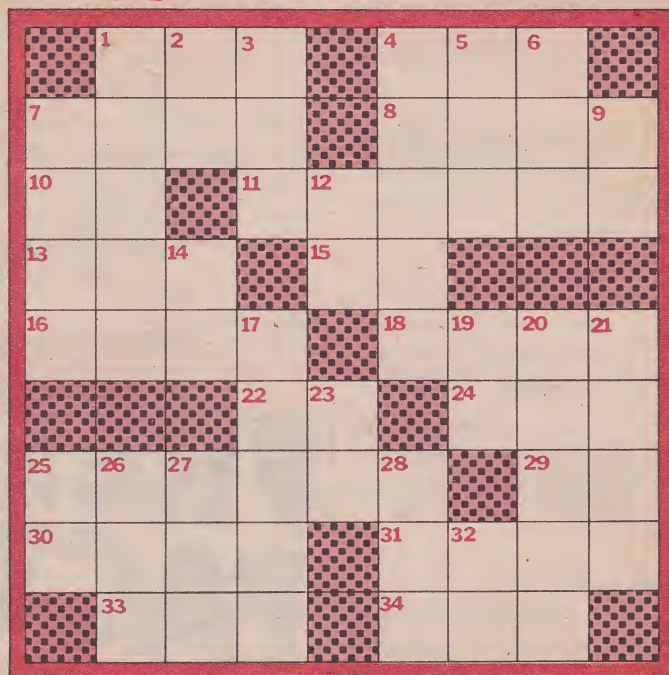


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# QUIZWORD



This puzzle spotlights people and places in the news. For help in answering clues marked with an asterisk (\*), see the maps and charts in this issue.

## DOWN

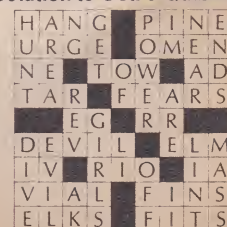
- \*1. U.S. Secretary of State; he recently visited China.
- 2. Executive order (abbr.).
- 3. Teaspoon (abbr.).
- \*4. Capital of North Vietnam.
- \*5. The treaty with 11 Across negotiated by this country (abbr.). must be ratified by the Senate.
- 6. Point at a target.
- \*7. The continent with the largest \_\_\_\_\_ area is 8 Across.
- 9. Associate of Arts (college degree abbr.).
- 12. Near.
- 14. Not off.
- \*17. The U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ with the largest population is California.
- 19. Second note of the musical scale.
- \*20. President of Syria.
- \*21. Another name for the Middle East is the \_\_\_\_\_ East.
- 23. Identification (abbr.) card.
- \*25. Postal abbr. for the state whose capital is Denver.
- 26. American Medical Association (abbr.).
- 27. Bite lightly.
- 28. Painting is a fine \_\_\_\_\_.
- 32. Each (abbr.).

## ACROSS

- 1. Veteran (abbr.).
- \*4. New leader of the People's Republic of China is \_\_\_\_\_ Kuo Feng.
- \*7. Landlocked nation in Indochina; capital is Vientiane.
- \*8. India, China, and Japan are on the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. Indefinite article.
- \*11. The 5 Down recently negotiated a new canal treaty with this nation.
- 13. Abbreviation for noncommissioned officer.
- 15. Toward.
- 16. Where bears live.
- \*18. Powerful oil-producing Middle Eastern country.
- 22. Seventh note of the musical scale.
- 24. East Southeast (compass point).
- \*25. Pierre Trudeau is prime minister of \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*29. Chile, Brazil, and Argentina are on the continent of \_\_\_\_\_ (abbr.).
- 30. Leave out.
- 31. Opposite of front.
- 33. Most intelligent animal next to human beings.
- 34. Nickname for Thaddeus.

Answers are in your teacher's edition; next week in your edition.

## Solution to Oct. 6 Quizword





# NEW FILMS

## ONE ON ONE (PG)

If you go to this movie expecting another *Rocky*, you'll be disappointed. Instead, look for an up-to-date version of the story of David and Goliath, and you'll score at least a couple of points. *One on One* is about a pint-sized basketball whiz who not only takes on bigger players, but also goes one on one with a jumbo college athletic establishment.

It's no exaggeration to say that Robby Benson is the whole show. He not only glitters as the film's star, but he is also the co-author (with his father) of the screenplay. He doesn't need any help in the game sequences, either, because he's a fine athlete.

The pure joy of an athlete in action sets the film's tone as we first meet Henry Steele (Robby Benson) gliding, feinting, twisting, leaping, and finally rolling the shot into the hoop at a high school game. Although he's small for a player, Henry's hummingbird quickness



Henry (Robby Benson) and coach (G.D. Spradlin) in rare moment of teamwork.

catches the eye of a coach (G.D. Spradlin) who is scouting for a big university. He offers Henry an athletic scholarship and some fancy side benefits.

Henry accepts (who wouldn't). But from then on the action seems heavy on double fouls. Disappointed in Henry's weakness as a team player, the coach tries to force him to give up his scholarship. Henry digs in, determined to go the distance. Before the movie is over, there's a lot of heavy stuff about the commercialization and compromising of values. (If you want to nit-pick, you can ask how any university could be as super-corrupt as the one in this movie.)

Although the plot has holes you could shoot a ball through, *One on One* works, partly through the razzle-dazzle of its style, and mostly because Henry's own sorting-out helps us all examine our own ideas about integrity.

—MARGARET RONAN

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# Good skin starts young and stays younger-looking with Noxzema.



## Good skin. Where does it start?

Even the healthiest-looking complexions need regular care. Good skin starts young. With lots of washing. At least twice a day. Nothing does it the way Medicated Noxzema® Skin Cream does. Noxzema cleans clean like soap but doesn't dry.

## How young skin can stay younger-looking.

The action of Noxzema and a washcloth gives you the cleanest clean without drying. Just smooth it on. Work it in. It cleans so clean you tingle! Noxzema gets rid of excess oil. Rinses off with water. Won't clog pores like greasy creams. Noxzema removes dirt, oil, and makeup. Cleans and moisturizes.

## Special hint for extra moisture.

After washing, use Noxzema to smooth and soften. Wear it under makeup. Use it as a night cream. Noxzema is greaseless! The more you want good-looking skin, the more you should wash and moisturize with Noxzema.

